

THE
COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
PARTICULAR PAPERS

that passed between

HIS MAJESTIE,
BOTH HOUSES, AND
THE COMMITTEE,

Concerning the late

TREATY



Printed by His MAJESTIES Command at

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THE CONTENTS

Of the severall Papers contained
in this B O O K E.

H is Majesties <i>Questions before the Treaty.</i>	p. 1
<i>The Committees Answer.</i>	ibid.
<i>The papers concerning leave to repaire to His Majesty.</i>	p. 2
<i>The Papers concerning His Majesties Revenue.</i>	p. 3
<i>The Papers concerning the Magazines.</i>	p. 5
<i>The Papers concerning the Townes, Forts, and Cinque-Ports, &c.</i>	p. 8
<i>The Papers concerning the Ships.</i>	p. 14
<i>The Papers concerning an Oath for Officers.</i>	p. 17
<i>The Papers concerning the disbanding of the Armies.</i>	p. 19
<i>His Majesties gracious Message to both Houses, in Answer to the foregoing Paper.</i>	p. 32
<i>His Majesties Message to both Houses concerning disbanding both Armies, and His Majesties returne to both Houses, mentioned in His Majesties two last Papers, April 12. 1643.</i>	p. 36

His MAJESTIES Questions before the Treaty, and the Committees Answers, March 25, 1643.

*His MAJESTY desires to be answered these Questions, in writing,
by the Committee of both Houses.*

1.  Hether they may not shew unto Him those Instructions (according to which they are to Treat and beate with His Majesty upon the two first Propositions) of which the last Message from both Houses to His Majesty takes notice, and refers unto?

2. Whether they have power to passe from one Proposition to the other, in the debate, before His Majesty have express His mind concerning the Proposition first entered into?

3. Whether they have power to give an entire Answer to His Majesties first Proposition, before His Majesties Reply to any part thereof, or to passe from one part of that Proposition to another part of the same, before his Majesty hath given a Reply concerning that part?

4. Whether in case His Majesties Answer or Reply to any part of either Proposition doe not satisfie them, they have power to send up that His Answer or Reply to both Houses, and proceed upon the debate of another part of the same?

5. Whether they have power to conclude those two Propositions?

6. Whether they have Power to presse or consent unto the execution of either of these two Propositions, or any part of them, till the whole Treaty be agreed upon?

The Committee of *Lords and Commons* appointed to attend His MAJESTY upon the Treaty, do humbly return these Answers to the Questions propounded by His Majesty.

March 25. 1643.

To the first. **T**hey are injoynd not to shew or discover their Instructions, or to give any Copy of them.

To the second. Concerning His Majesties first Proposition, and the first Proposition

position of both Houses of Parliament, they humbly conceive they may passe from the one Proposition to the other after that His Majesty hath given His Answer to the particular part of either Proposition that shall be in debate.

To the third. They humbly conceive, that they are to receive His Majesties reply to that part of the Proposition to which they give their Answer, before they proceed to any other part of either Proposition.

To the fourth. They humbly conceive, that when they have received His Majesties Answer or Reply to any part of either Proposition, wherein they are not satisfied, they are to send that His Majesties Answer, or Reply to both Houses, and in the meane time may proceed to another part of either Proposition.

To the fifth. They humbly conceive they may conclude these two Propositions if they be agreed unto according to their Instructions.

To the sixth. they humbly conceive they may presse and consent unto the execution of the two Propositions, according to their Instructions, before the whole Treaty be agreed upon.

The Papers concerning leave to reparaire to HIS MAJESTY.

March 27. 1643.

WHereas we humbly presented to Your Majesty severall Answers to Your Majesties demands in your first Proposition, and in reply to those answers, we have received severall Papers from Your Majesty. Our humble desires are that Your Majesty would be pleased to give us leave to reparaire unto you, for our farther satisfaction upon any doubts which shall arise amongst us in those Papers we have already received, or any other which we shall hereafter receive from your Majesty, before such time as we shall transmit them to both Houses of Parliament.

Northumberland.

John Holland.

Will. Pierrepont.

Will. Armyre.

B. Whitlocke.

March 28. 1643.

His Majesty is please'd, that the Committee of both Houses reparaire unto him for their further satisfaction upon any doubts which shall arise amongst them, in the Papers they have already received, or any other which they shall hereafter receive from His Majesty, and to which they shall not have acquiesced, before they transmit them to both Houses of Parliament.

FALKLAND.

The

The Papers concerning the Revenue.

March 26. 1643.

To that part of Your Majesties first Proposition concerning Your Majesties own Revenue, we give this answer.

THe two Houses of Parliament have not made use of Your Majesties own Revenue, but in a very small proportion, which for a good part hath been employed in the maintenance of Your Majesties Children, according to the allowance established by Your Selfe: And the two Houses of Parliament will satisfie what shall remain due to Your Majesty of those sums received out of Your Majesties owne Revenue. And will leave the same to your Majesty for the time to come.

We likewise humbly propose to Your Majesty, that You will restore what hath been taken for your Majesties use, upon any of the Bills assigned to other purposes, by severall Acts of Parliament, or out of the provision made for the warre of Ireland.

Northumberland.

Will. Pierrepont.

Joh. Holland.

Will. Armine.

B. Wilselocke.

March 26. 1643.

His Majesty knowes not what Proportion of his Revenue hath beene made use of by his two houses of Parliament, but He hath reason to beleieve that if much of it hath not been used, very much remaines still in their hands, His whole Revenue being so seized and stopped by the orders of one or both houses, even to the taking away of his Money out of his Exchequer and Mint, and Bonds (forced from his Cofferers Clerkes) for the Provision of his Majesties household, that very little hath come to his Majesties use for his owne support. He is well contented to allow whatsoever hath been employed in the maintenance of his Children, and to receive the Arreares due to himselfe, and to be sure of his owne for the future.

He is likewise willing to restore all Moneys taken for is Majesties use by any Authority from him, upon any Bills assigned to other purposes; his Majesty being assured he hath received very little or nothing that way, and expects that satisfaction be made for all those severall vast sums received and diverted to other purposes, by orders of one or both houses, which ought to have been paid upon the Act of Pacification to his Subjects of Scotland, or employed for the discharge of the debts of this Kingdom, and by other Acts of Parliament for the reliefe of his poore Protestant Subjects of Ireland.

FALKLAND.

March

March 27. 1643.

His Majestie desires to be resolved by the Committee from both Houses, whether their Proposition to His Majestie to restore what hath been taken for His Majesties use upon any of the Bills, &c. be a new demand, or a condition upon which onely that is granted which goes before?

*Falkland.**March 27. 1643.*

Whereas your Majestie desired to be resolved by us, whether the Proposition to Your Majestie to restore what hath been taken for Your Majesties use upon any of the Bills. &c. be a new demand, or a Condition upon which onely that is granted which goes before.

We humbly conceive it to be no new demand, but whether it be such a Condition upon which onely that which goes before is granted, we are not able to resolve.

*Northumberland.**W. Pierrepont.**W. Armyne.**J. Holland.**B. Whistlocke.**March 27. 1643.*

Whereas we have received Your Majesties Answer of the 26. of this instant to ours of the same date, concerning Your Majesties owne Revenue.

WE humbly desire to know of Your Majestie if You will not accompt Your own Revenue to be sure for the future, if both Houses of Parliament doe leave it in the same way as it was before these troubles did begin.

*Northumberland.**W. Pierrepont.**W. Armyne.**J. Holland.**B. Whistlocke.**March 27. 1643.*

His Majestie did intend in his former Answer by those words (of being sure of His own for the future) that no restraints or interruption should be made by one or both Houses in and upon his Majesties Revenue, but that it should be left in the same way it was before these troubles did begin.

*Falkland.**March*

(5)

March 28. 1643.

WE shall transmitt Your Majesties answer to that part of Your Proposition concerning Your Revenue, to both Houses of Parliament, without farther Reply.

Northumberland.

J. Holland.

W. Pierrepont.

W. Armyne.

B. Whitelocke.

The Papers concerning the Magazines.

March 26. 1643.

To that part of Your Majesties first Proposition concerning Your Magazines, we humbly give this Answer.

THat all the Armes and Ammunition, taken out of your Majesties Magazines, which shall remaine in the hands of both Houses of Parliament, shall be delivered into your Stores, and whatsoever shall be wanting, they will in convenient time supply in kinde, according to the Propositions which they have received. We likewise humbly propose unto your Majesty, that the persons to whose charge those publike Magazines shall be committed, being nominated by Your Majestie, may be such as the two Houses of Parliament shall confide in. And that Your Majestie will restore all such Armes and Ammunition as have been taken for Your Majesties use from the severall Counties, Cities, and Towns.

Northumberland.

W. Pierrepont.

W. Armyne.

J. Holland.

B. Whitelocke.

March 27. 1643.

His Majestie is content that all the Armes and Ammunition taken out of his Magazines, which do now remain in the hands of both houses, or of Persons employed by them, be forthwith delivered into such of his Stores as his Majestie shall appoint, and that whatsoever shall be wanting of the Proportions taken out from thence by them, be supplied by them with all convenient speed in kinde. Which shall be committed to, and continued in the custody of the sworn Officers, to whose places the same belongs. And if any of the said Officers shall have forfeited, or shall forfeit that trust by any misdemeanours, his Majestie will by no means defend them from the Justice of the Law.

For the restoring all such Armes and Ammunition as have been taken for his Majesties use from the severall Counties, Cities, and Towns, his Majesty

jestie being compelled to take them, his own being taken from him, did it alwayes with this Caution and promise to the places from whence he took them, that he would, by the blessing of God, restore them again, and make recompence out of his own Stores, as soone as it should be in his power; which promise he will make good to them, expecting that such Arms and Ammunition as have beene taken from the severall Countie, Cities and Townes, for the use of the Armies under the command of the Earle of Essex, be likewise restored to them.

Falkland.

March 28. 1643.

Whereas we have received Your Majesties answer of the 27. of this moneth, 1643. of the 26. of this instant, concerning Your Majesties Magazines.

WE humbly desire to know of your Majestie what time you intend by the expression in the words (be forthwith delivered.)

We likewise humbly desire to know in what places Your Majesty would have your Stores, and who are the sworne Officers your Majestie intends, that according to our Instructions we may transmitt their names to both houses of Parliament.

Northumberland.

W. Pierrepont.

W. Armyne.

I. Holland.

B. Whitelocke.

March 28. 1643.

His Majestie intended by that Expression (be forthwith delivered) as soon as the Treaty shall be concluded, and agreed on.

Falkland.

March 29. 1643.

The place of Store into which his Majestie is content that the Armes and Ammunition, taken out of Majesties Magazines, be delivered, is his Tower of London; and the Officers he intends, are such as by Patent ought to receive and keep the same.

Falkland.

March 29. 1643.

WE humbly desire, according to our Instructions, that the persons to whose charge the publike Magazines should be committed, being nominated by your Maestie, should be such as the Lords and Commons should confide in.

We,

(7)

We, not knowing whether the two houses will confide in the persons your Majesty mentions, must transmit their names to both houses of Parliament to receive their farther Instructions.

Northumberland.

W. Pierrepoint.

W. Armyne.

J. Holland.

B. Whitelocke.

April 5. 1643.

HIs Majesty conceives his Answer concerning the persons to whose custody his Magazines shall be committed, to be very cleare and sufficient, and shall forbear any more particular Nomination of them, the two houses well knowing whether they have any just exceptions to make against any of them, which if they have, his Majesty will leave them to the due course of justice.

Falkland.

April 10. 1643.

BY Instructions yesterday received from both houses of Parliament, we are commanded humbly to desire your Majesty to make a further answer to that clause of the first Proposition which concerns the Magazines; and we are humbly to acquaint your Majesty, that the two houses of Parliament doe not think fit to enlarge the time of the Treaty beyond the twenty daies, formerly limited, to be reckoned from the five and twentieth of *March* last, which can admit of no alteration or enlargement without manifold prejudice and danger to the whole Kingdome.

Northumberland.

Will. Pierrepoint.

Joh. Holland.

Will. Armyne.

B. Whitelocke.

April 14. 1643.

HIs Majesty having made severall Answers to that Clause of the first Proposition, which concernes the Magazines, knowes not what Answer to make further, except he were informed what part of the Propositions made to him was not clearely answered, or had reasons given him to change and alter the Answer already made; neither of which is yet done. And he is very sorry that both houses of Parliament have not thought fit to enlarge the power of the Committee, (whereby lesse time would have served for the Treaty) and are so absolutely resolved not to enlarge the time of the Tre-

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tie beyond the twenty daies which (by Messages and attending the Instructions of the house) are so neere spent, notwithstanding all possible readinesse in his Majesty, and which in truth might have ended all the Propositions, if sufficient authority had been given to the persons imployed to debate and conclude: neither can His Majesty understand why an Alteration or Inlargement, in the point of time, cannot be admitted without manifest prejudice and danger to the whole Kingdome. He prayes to God, that an Aversnesse to such an alteration and inlargement may not prove an unspeakeable prejudice and danger to the whole Kingdome.

Falkland,

**The Papers concerning the Townes, Forts,
Cinque-Ports, &c.**

March 27. 1643.

*To that part of Your Majesties first Proposition, which concerns Your Majesties Townes, and Forts,
humbly give this Answer.*

1. **T**hat the two houses of Parliament will remove the Garrisons out of all Towns and Forts in their hands, wherein there were no Garrisons before these troubles, and sleight all Fortifications made since that time, and those Townes and Forts to continue in the same condition they were in before, and that those Garrisons shall not be renewed, nor the Fortifications repaired, without consent of Your Majesty, and both houses of Parliament.

2. That for those Townes and Forts which are within the jurisdiction of the Cinque-Ports, they shall be delivered up into the hands of such a Noble Person as your Majesty shall appoint to be Warden of the Cinque-Ports, being such a one as they shall confide in.

3: That the Towne of *Portsmouth* shall be reduced to the number of the garrison as was at the time, when the Lords and Commons undertook the custody thereof; and such other Forts, Castles and Townes as were formerly kept by Garrisons, as have beene taken by both houses of Parliament into their care and custody, since the beginning of these troubles, shall be reduced to such proportion of Garrison as they had in the yeere 1636. And shall be so continued. And that all the said Townes, Forts, and Castles shall be delivered up into the hands of such persons of quality and trust, to be likewise nominated by your Majesty, as the two houses of Parliament shall confide in.

4. That

4. That the Warden of the Cinque-Ports and all Governours and Commanders of Townes, Castles, and Forts, shall keep the same Townes, Castles, and Forts respectively for the service of your Majesty, and the safety of the King Iom; and that they shal not admit into any of them any forraigne Forces, or any other Forces raised without Your Majesties authority, and consent of the two Houses of Parliament; and they shall use their utmost endeavours to suppress all Forces whatsoever, raised without such authority and consent; and they shall seize all Armes and Ammunition provided for any such Forces.

5. They likewise humbly propose to Your Majesty, that you would remove the Garrisons out of *Newcastle*, and all other Townes, Castles, and Forts, where any Garrisons have been placed by Your Majesty since these troubles, and that the Fortifications be likewise sleighted, and the Towns and Forts left in such State and condition as they were in, in the yeere 1636.

6. That all other Towns, Forts, and Castles, where there have been formerly Garrisons before these troubles, may be committed to the charge of such persons to be nominated by Your Majesty, as both Houses of Parliament shal confide in, and under such Instructions as are formerly mentioned.

7. And that these new Garrisons shall not be renewed, nor their Fortifications repaired without consent of your Majesty, and both houses of Parliament.

Northumberland.

*Will. Pierrepont.
Ioh. Holland.*

*Will. Armyne.
B. Whitelocke.*

March 28. 1643.

HIs Majesty is content that all the Garrisons in any Townes and Forts in the hands of any Persons employed by the two houses of Parliament, wherein there were no Garrisons before these troubles be removed, and all Fortifications, made since that time, may be sleighted, and those Townes and Forts shall for the future, continue in the same condition they were in before.

1. For the Cinqueports, they are already in the custody of a Noble person, against whom his Majesty knowes no just exceptions, and who hath such a legall interest therein, that his Majesty cannot with Justice remove him from it, untill some sufficient Cause be made appeare to him; but is willing if hee shall at any time be found guilty of any thing that may make him unworthy of that trust, that he may be proceeded against according to the rules of Justice.

2. The Town of *Portsmouth*, and all other Forts, Castles and Townes, as were formerly kept by Garrisons, shall be reduced to their ancient proportion, and the Government of them put into the hands of such persons against

whom no just exceptions can be made, all of them being before these troubles by Letters Patents granted to severall persons, against any of whom his Majesty knowes not any exceptions, and who shall be removed if just cause shall be given for the same.

3. The Warden of the Cinqueports, and all Governors and Commanders of Townes, Castles, and Forts, shall keepe the same Townes, Castles, and Forts, as by the Law they ought to doe, for his Majesties service, and the safety of the Kingdome; and they shall not admit into any of them any forraigne Forces, or other Forces raised or brought in contrary to the Law, but shall use their utmost endeavour to suppress all such Forces, and shall seize all Armes and Amunition, which by the Lawes and Statutes of the Kingdom they ought to seize.

4. The Garrisons of *Newcastle*, and all other Towns, Castles, and Forts, in which Garrisons have been placed by his Majesty since these troubles, shall be removed, and all the Fortifications shall be sleighted, and the Towns and Forts left in such state and condition as they were in the year, 1636.

All other Townes, Forts, and Castles, where there have been formerly Garrisons before these troubles, shall be committed to the charge of such Persons, and under such cautions and limitations as his Majesty hath before expressed.

And no new Garrisons shall be renewed, nor their Fortifications repaired, otherwise then as by the Lawes and Statutes of the Kingdome, they may or ought to be.

Falkland.

March. 29. 1643.

Concerning the appointing of the Warden of the Cinque-ports, and Governors of Your Majesties Townes, Castles, and Forts, we humbly desire to know if Your Majesties Reply doth intend, that both houses of Parliament may expresse their confidence of the persons to whose trust those places are to be committed, for that we are directed by our instructions, that if Your Majesty be pleased to assent thereunto, that You would nominate persons of Quality to receive the charge of them. That we may forthwith certifie both houses of Parliament, that thereupon they may expresse their confidence, in those persons or humbly beseech your Majesty to name others; none of which persons to be removed, during three yeares next ensuing, without just cause to be approved by both houses of Parliament, and if any be so removed, or shall dye within the said space, the persons to be put in the same Offices shall be such as both houses shall confide in.

We humbly desire to know if Your Majesty intends the Garrison of *Portsmouth*, to be of such a proportion as it was about the year 1641. About which

which time a new supply was added to the former Garrison to strengthen it, which both houses of Parliament think necessary to continue.

We humbly desire Your Majesty would be pleased to give a more full answer to this clause, that they should not admit into them any forraigne or other forces, *Raised without Your Majesties authority and consent of the two houses of Parliament*, and that they shall use their utmost endeavours to suppress all forces whatsoever, *Raised without such authority and consent*, and that those Garrisons should not be renewed, or their fortifications repaired without consent of Your Majesty and both houses of Parliament.

Northumberland.

I. Holland.

B. Whitelocke.

W. Armine.

W. Will. Pierrepont.

April. 5. 1643.

His Majesty doth not intend that both Houses of Parliament shall expresse their Confidence of the Persons to whose trust the *Cinqueports*, or other His Majesties Townes, Castles and Forts now are, or shall be committed, but onely that they shall have liberty upon any just exceptions to proceed against any such persons, according to Law; His Majesty being resolved not to protect them against the publique Justice. And well knowing that when any of those places shall be voyd, the Nomination and free election is a right belonging to, and inherent in His Majesty. And having been enjoyed by all his royall progenitors, His Majesty will not believe that His wel-affected subjects will desire to limit him in that right.

His Majesty intends the Garrison of *Portsmouth* to be of such a proportion as it was in the year, 1641. Except he finds good cause to enlarge or diminish that proportion.

His Majesty cannot give a more full Answer to that Clause concerning the admission of Forces into any of his Forts, Castles and Towns, then he hath already given, his Majesty having therein made the Lawes and Statutes of the Kingdom the rule of what is, or what is not to be done, Which will be alwayes the most impartiall Judge between him and his people.

Falkland.

April. 10. 1643.

By instructions yesterday received from both houses of Parliament, we are commanded humbly to desire another answer from Your Majesty concerning the *Cinque-ports*, Townes, Forts, and Castles, Your Majesties former answers concerning them being in the most materiaall poynts, expresse denials, as both houses of Parliament understand them.

Northumberland

I. Holland.

W. Pierrepont.

W. Armine.

B. Whitelocke.

April. 14. 1643.

His Majesty will not at this time remember the many Acts of grace and favour he hath passed this Parliament for the good of his people; but he must say, he hath not denied any one thing proposed to him by both houses, which in Justice could be required of him, or in reason expected; and he hath been and is still so unwilling to give a deniall to both his houses, that as they shall be sure to receive none to any proposition they shall make of right, so in matters of grace and favour, he shall be willing to receive any information and reason, which at any time may invite him to consent, and therefore will gladly receive any reason from the Committee, or both houses, which may induce his Majesty to give another Answer, then what hee hath already given in the poynt of the Cinque-ports, Forts, and Castles; but till such be given, he cannot consent to dispossesse any of his servants of what they are legally possesse, without a just Cause exprest, or to quit his owne right of sole disposing of their commands, no other cause yet appearing to him, then that the places they command have been taken from him.

*Falkland.**April. 14. 1643.*

Your Majesty, in one of Your papers this day delivered unto us, mentions that You would gladly receive any reason from both houses, or their Committee, which may induce Your Majesty to give another answer then what You have already given in the point of the Cinque-ports, Forts, Castles and Magazines.

We did according to our Instructions, humbly desire Your Majesty that the Cinqueports, Forts and Castles might be put into the hands of such Noble person, and persons of Quality and trust, to be nominated by Your Majesty, as the two houses of Parliament should confide in, and to be kept for Your Majesties service, and the safety of the Kingdome, that no forraigne force, or other forces, raised without Your Majesties authority, and consent of the two houses of Parliament, should be admitted into any of them, and the Commanders to use their utmost endeavours to suppress all Forces raised without such authority and consent, and to seize all Armes and Ammunition provided for any such Forces.

Unto which we humbly desire Your Majesties gracious assent, and to our other desires concerning Your Majesties first proposition, and the first proposition of both houses of Parliament, for that we humbly conceive Your consent thereunto will be the best means for such a peace to be made, as will
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be safe, firme, and lasting, the which is not to be hoped for, except there be a cure for Feares and Jealousies, for which an apparent remedy is to disband all Forces, and the same to be so mutually done, as neither part to have any force remaining, of which the other may be Jealous or in feare, but if for other causes, not concerned in these unhappy differences, Forces are to be retained, as in the Cinque-ports, and in some Forts, Townes, and Castles for the defence of the whole Kingdome against forraigne Enemies, that then the same may remain in the hands of such persons, with such powers, as both parts might beleieve themselves secure; for if the same places were considered in relation onely to these unnaturall distempers, and to the settling thereof, the Forces in them were likewise to be disbanded.

Northumberland.

J. Holland:

W. Pierrpont.

W. Armine.

B. Whitelocke,

April 15 1643.

ASHIS Majestie was and is very desirous to receive any Reason from both Houses, or their Committee, which might induce his Majestie to give other Answers, if what he hath or shall give doe not satisfie, so he rather expected those reasons should have had their foundation in the Law of the land, and have shewed him that by Law he had not the Right he pretended, or that by that, or by some fundamentall Law, they had a Right superiour to his in what was now in question, or have shewed him some Legall reason why the persons trusted by him were uncapable of that trust, then onely have insisted upon Feares and Jealousies, of which as hee knows not the ground, so he is ignorant of the Cure. But this his Majesty knows, that if readinesse to acknowledge, retract and provide against for the future any thing of error that had hapned against Law, and having actually passed more important Bills, and parted with more of his known Rights for the satisfaction of his Subjects, then not onely any one but all his Predecessors, would have been thought a sufficient remedy for Feares and Jealousies, the Kingdom might still have enjoyed a safe, firme, and lasting Peace, and those would not first have been made a reason to seize upon his Rights, and then after have been made an Argument to perswade him to part with them. And his Majestie wonders the Committee should not see, that this Argument might extend to the depriving him of, or at least sharing with him in, all his just Regall power (since Power as well as Forces may be the object of Feares and Jealousies, and there will be alwayes a power left to hurt, whilst there is any left to protect and defend;) And that if those Rights which he received from his Predecessours were really

so formidable, That would have beene more feared before, which is now feared so much, and his Forts and Castles would either not have been attempted, or at least have enabled him to defend and keep them, and have kept this from being a Question now between them. Which since they could not doe, his Majestie (if he had much inclination, as he hath more right, to Feares and Jealousies) might have more reason to insist upon some addition of Power, as a security to enable him to keepe his Forts, when he hath them, then they to make any difficultie to restore them to him in the same condition they were before. But as his Majesty contents himselfe with, so, he takes God to witness, his greatest desire is alwaies to observe and maintain the Law of the Land, and expects the same from his Subjects, and beleeves the mutuall observance of that rule, and neither of them to feare what the Law fears not, to be on both parts a better cure for that dangerous disease of Feares and Jealousies, and a better means to establish a happy and a perpetuall Peace, then for his Majestie to divest himselfe of those trusts which the Law of the Land hath settled in the Crowne alone, to preserve the power and dignity of the Prince, for the better protection of the Subject, and of the Law, and to avoid those dangerous distractions which the interest of any Sharers with him would have infallibly produced.

F. Holland.

The Papers concerning the Ships.

March 27. 1643.

To that part of your Majesties first Proposition, which concerns your ships, we humbly give this Answer.

That the Ships shall be delivered into the charge of such a noble person as your Majestie shall nominate to be Lord high Admirall of England, and the two houses of Parliament confide in, who shall receive the same Office by Letters Patents, *quàm diu se bene gesserit*, and shall have power to nominate and appoint all subordinate Commanders and Officers, and have all other powers appertaining to the Office of high Admirall, which Ships he shall employ for the defence of the Kingdom against all forraigne Forces whatsoever, and for the safeguard of Merchants, securing of Trade, and the guarding of Ireland, and the intercepting of all supplies to be carried to the Rebels, and shall use his utmost endeavour to suppress all Forces which shall be raised by any person without your Majesties authority, and consent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, and shall seize all Armes and Ammunition provided for supply of any such Forces.

Northumberland.

W. Armyne.

W. Pierrepon.

J. Holland.

B. Whitelocke.

March

March 28. 1643.

His Majesty expects that His own Ships be forthwith delivered to Him, as by the Law they ought to be. And when he shall please to nominate a Lord High Admirall of England, it shall be such a Noble Person against whom no just exception can be made, and if any shall be, his Majesty will alwayes leave him to his due Tryal' and examination, and shal grant his Office to him by such Letters Patents as have bin used; in the meane time His Majesty will governe the said Admiralty by Commission as in all times hath bin accustomed. And whatever ships shall be set forth by His Majesty, or his authority, shall be employed for the defence of the Kingdome against all Forraigne Forces whatsoever, for the safeguard of Merchants, securing of Trade, guarding of Ireland, and the intercepting of all supplies to be carried to the Rebels, and shall use their utmost endeavours to suppress all forces which shall be raised by any Person whatsoever, against the Lawes and Statutes of the Kingdome, and to sicke all Armes and Ammunition provided for the supply of any such forces.

FALKLAND.

March 29. 1643.

VVE humbly desire your Majesty would be pleased to give a more full Answer to the clause for the ships to bee delivered into the charge of such a Noble person, as your Majesty shall nominate to be Lord High Admirall of England; and the two Houses of Parliament confide in, who shall receive the same Office by Letters Patents, *Quam diu se bene gesseris.*

And to that clause, to suppress all Forces which shall be raised by any person without your Majesties Authority, and consent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Whereunto if Your Majesty shall please to give your assent, wee conceive we are then directed by our Instructions, humbly to desire your Majesty to nominate such a Noble Person to be Lord High Admirall of England, that we may forthwith certifie both Houses of Parliament, that thereupon they may expresse their confidence in that Person, or humbly beseech your Majesty to name another, and that in case such Noble Person, who shall be appointed to bee Lord

His Admirall of England, shall be removed, or shal dye within the space of three yeares next ensuing, that the Person to be put in the same Office shal be such, as both Houses shal confide in.

Northumberland,

W. Pierrepont,

W. Armyne.

I. Holland.

B. Whitelocke.

April 5. 1643.

His Majestie conceives his former Answer of the 28 of March, concerning his Ships, to be so full, that he can adde nothing thereunto in any part of it.

His Majesty conceiving it all the Justice in the world for Him to insist, that what is by Law his owne, and hath bin contrary to law taken from him, be fully restored unto him, without conditioning so impose any new limitation upon His Majesty or his Ministers, which were not formerly required from them by Law, and thinking it most unreasonable to be prest to diminish His owne just Rights Himselfe because others have violated and usurped them.

FALKLAND.

April 10. 1643.

By Instructions yesterday received from both Houses of Parliament, we are commended humbly to insist upon the desires of both Houses expressed in our former papers concerning the Ships: And both Houses of Parliament doe observe in your Majesties Answer, not onely a denial to all their desires, but likewise a censure upon their proceedings.

Northumberland.

*I. Holland.
VV. Armyne*

*VV. Pierrepont.
B. Whitelocke.*

April 14. 1643.

His Majesty for the present forbears any farther Answer touching his ships, desiring first to receive the Answer of both Houses, to his Message of the twelfth of this month, But as Majesty will now sover, before their departure hence, give them a farther Answer.

FALKLAND.

April

April 15. 1643.

His Majesty gave to cleare a reason to Iustifie what he insisted upon in the point of the Ships, that he cannot but wonder to see the same againe prest to Him, and yet both the reason he gave, left unanswered, and no other Reason oppos'd to weigh against it. His Majesties end in this, was not to lay any censure upon their proceedings, but it being necessary to the matter in Question, for his Majesty to say what had bin done, and the matter of fact being such, as it seemes could not be repeated, but it must appeare to be censured, His Majesty did not thinke himselfe bound to bee so tender of seeming to censure their proceedings, as by waving His owne true reasonable Iustifications to leave His owne naked and expos'd to a generall censure. And his Majesty hopes, that since they esteeme his saying, that they have taken his ships from Him contrary to Law to be a Censure, they will either produce that Law by which they tooke them, or free themselves from so just and unfutable a censure, by a speedy and unlimited restoration. Upon which demand His Majesties care of his Ancient and undoubted Rights, doth oblige him to insist. And when his Majesty shall thinke fit to make an Admirall, as neere as he can, he shall be such an one against whom no just exception can be made, and if any shall be offered, He will readily leave im to the Tryall of the Law.

FALKLAND.

The Papers concerning an Oath for Officers.

March 29. 1643.

VVE are humbly to desire your Majesty, that all Generals and Commanders in any of the Armies on either side, as likewise the Lord Admirall of England, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, all Commanders of any Ships, and Commanders of any Towne Castle, or Fort, may take an oath to observe the Articles formerly mentioned, and to use their utmost power to preserve the true reformed Protestant Religion, and the peace of the Kingdome, against all Forraigne Forces, and all other Forces raised without Your Majesties authority, and consent of the two Houses of Parliament.

Northumberland.

*W. Pierrepont.
W. Armyne.*

*J. Holland.
B. Whistocke.*

April 5. 1643.

His Majesty conceives the Oathes, which all these Officers are already by Law obliged to take, to be very fully sufficient: But if any thing shall be made appeare unto Him necessary to be added therunto, when there shall be a full and peaceable Convention in Parliament, His Majesty will readily consent to an Act for such an Addition.

FALKLAND.

April 10. 1643.

By Instructions yesterday received from both Houses of Parliament, we are commanded humbly to, Inform Your Majesty, that both Houses of Parliament conceive your ordinary Oathes of Your Officers, mentioned in Your Answer concerning the same, are not sufficient to secure them against the extraordinary Causes of jealousy, which have been given them in these troublesome times. And that Your Majesties Answer layes some Tax upon the Parliament, as if defective, and thereby incapable of making such a provisionall Law for an Oath. Therefore we are humbly to insist upon our former desires for such an Oath, as is mentioned in those papers, which we have formerly presented to your Majesty concerning this matter.

CHAMBERLAIN

Northumberland.

I. Holland.

W. Armine.

W. Pierrepont.

B. Whitelocke.

April 14. 1643.

His Majesty did not refuse by His former Answer, to consent to any such Oath as shall be thought necessary, though He did, and doth still conceive the Oathes already settled by Law to be sufficient, neither did he ever suppose the Parliament incapable of making a provisionall Law for such an Oath; but as he He would be willing to apply any proper remedy to the Extraordinary Causes of jealousies, if He could see that there were such causes, so He will be alwayes most exact in observing the Articles agreed on, in preserving the true Reformed Protestant Religion, and the peace of the Kingdome against Forraigne Forces, and other Forces raised or imployed against Law. And when both Houses shall prepare and present

sent such an Oath, as they shall make appeare to His Majesty to be necessary to those Ends, His Majesty will readily consent to it.

FALKLAND.

The Papers concerning the disbanding of the Armies,

March 28. 1643.

His Majesties Answer to the first Proposition of both his Houses of Parliament.

His Majesty is as ready and willing, that all Armies be disbanded as any person whatsoever, and conceives the best way to it, to be a happy and speedy conclusion of the present Treaty, which (if both Houses will contribute as much to it, as His Majesty shall doe) will be suddenly effected. And that this Treaty may the sooner produce that effect, His Majesty desires that the time given to the Committee of both Houses to treat, may be enlarged.

And as His Majesty desires nothing more then to be with his two Houses, so He will repaire thither as soone as He can possibly doe it with His Honour and Safety.

FALKLAND.

March 29. 1643.

Concerning Your Majesties Answer to the Proposition of both Houses for disbanding of the Armies.

WE humbly desire to know, if by the words, *By a happy and speedy Conclusion* of the present Treaty, Your Majesty doe intend a conclusion of the Treaty on Your Majesties first Proposition, and their Proposition for disbanding the Armies, or a conclusion of the Treaty in all the Propositions of both parts.

We have given speedy notice to both Houses of Parliament, of Your Majesties desires, that the time given to the Committee of both Houses to treat may be enlarged.

To the last Clause we have no Instructions.

Northumberland.

VV. Pierrepont.
J. Holland.

VV. Armys.

B. KVhigdale

April 4. 1643.

WE humbly acquaint your Majesty, that we received this morning the resolution of both Houses of Parliament, whereby farther time is given to us to treat upon the two first Propositions, viz. The first proposition of Your Majesties, and the first Proposition of both Houses. And that the time prescribed for the Treaty upon the two first Propositions, shall be until Friday night.

*Northumberland.**W. Pierrepont.**J. Holland.**W. Armyne.**B. Whitelocke.**April 5. 1643.*

HIS Majesty intended by the words, *By a happy and speedy conclusion of the present Treaty*, such a conclusion of or in the Treaty, as there might be a cleere evidence to Himselfe and his good Subjects of a future Peace, and no ground left for the continuance or growth of these bloody dissentions; which, He doubts not, may be obtained, if both Houses shall consent, that the Treaty may proceed without further Interruption or limitation of dayes.

F A L K L A N D.*March. 29. 1643.*

WE are directed by our Instructions humbly to desire your Majesties speedy and positive answer concerning the disbanding of the Armies, to which if your Majesty be pleased to assent, we are then to beseech your Majesty in the name of both Houses, that a secret day may be agreed upon for the disbanding of all the Forces in the remote parts of *Yorkeeshire*, and the other Northern Counties, as also in *Leicestershire*, *Cheshire*, and in the Dominion of *Wales* and in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*. And they being fully disbanded, another day may be agreed on for the disbanding of all Forces in *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, and all other places, except at *Oxford* and the Quarters thereunto belonging, and *Windfor* and the Quarters thereunto belonging. And that last of all, a speedy day may be appointed for the disbanding of those two Armies at *Oxford* and *Windfor*, and all the Forces Members or either of them.

Tha

That some Officers of both Armies may speedily meet to agree on the manner of the disbanding, and that six persons may be appointed by your Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, who may repair to the severall Armies, and see the disbanding put in speedy execution accordingly.

Northumberland.

VV. Pierrepont.

VV. Armyne.

I. Holland

B. VVhitlocke.

April. 5. 1643.

When the time for disbanding the Armies shall be agreed upon, His Majesty wel approves that some Officers of both Armies may speedily meet to agree of the manner of disbanding, and that six Persons may be appointed by His Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, who may repair to the severall Armies, and see the disbanding speedily put in execution accordingly.

FALKELAND.

April. 6. 1643:

VVE humbly desire to know, if by the words (*By a happy and speedy conclusion of the present Treaty*) Your Majesty intends a conclusion of the present Treaty on Your Majesties first Proposition, and the Proposition of both Houses for disbanding of the Armies, or a conclusion of the Treaty on all the Propositions of both parts.

And what your Majesty intends to be a cleare evidence to your selfe, and your good Subjects, of a future Peace, and no ground left for the continuance or growth of these bloody dissentions.

Northumberland.

VVill. Pierrepont.

Eb. Holland.

VVill. Armyne.

B. VVhitlocks.

April. 6. 1643.

HIS Majesty desires to know from the Committee of both Houses, whether they acquiesce with His Majesties Replies to their Answers concerning His first Proposition, which yesternay they received from Him, and to which they have yet made no returne.

His Majesty likewise desires to know, whether they have yet received power and Instructions to Treat with His Majesty concerning His

(72)
His returne to His two Houses of Parliament; which is a part of the
first Proposition of both Houses.

FALKLAND,

April. 6. 1643.

WE shal transmit Your Maiesties Replies to our Answers, concerning our first Proposition, to both Houses of Parliament; without farther reply.

We likewise humbly answer, that we have not received any power of Instructions to treat with your Maiesty concerning your returne to Your two Houses of Parliament; but we assure our selves they will give your Maiesty satisfaction therein.

Northumberland,

John Hol'and.
VVill. Perpont

Wall. Armes
B. Whislocke

April. 7. 1643.

HIS Maiesty conceives His Answers already given, (for he such given two) to be very clear and significant. And if the conclusion of the present Treaty on His Maiesties first Proposition, and the Proposition of both Houses shall be so fully and perfectly made, that the Law of the Land may have a full, free, and uninterrupted Course, for the defence and preservation of the Rights both of His Maiesty, both Houses, and His good Subjects, there will be thence a cleer evidence to His Maiesty and His good Subjects of a future Peace, and no ground left for the continuance and growth of these bloody Dissentions; and it will be such a conclusion as His Maiesty intended;

He Majesty never intending that both Armies should remaine undissolved untill all the Propositions of both sides were fully concluded. But His Majesty is very sorry that in that poynt of the first Proposition of both Houses, which hath seemed to be so much wished, and which may be so concluded as alone much to conduce to the evidence desired, (viz. His Returne to both Houses, to which His Majesty in His Answer hath expressed Himselfe to be most ready, whensoever He may doe it with Honour and safetie) they have yet no manner of Power nor Instructions so much as to treat with His Majesty.

FALKLAND.

April

April 7. 1643.

WE have not transmitted your Maiesties answer to the Proposition of disbanding, wherein your Maiefty mentions your selfe to be most ready to retorne to both your Houses of Parliament, whensoever you may do it with honour and safety, for that we humbly conceive, we were to expect your Maiesties answer to that Proposition this day received, before we could give a due answer thereof to both Houses of Parliament, the which we will presently send away without farther reply.

Northumberland.
I. Holland,

W. Armyne.

W. Pierrepont.
B. Whistlocke.

April 8. 1643.

BY instructions this day received from both Houses of Parliament, we humbly conceive that we are to acquaint your Maiefty, that they have taken into consideration your Maiesties answer to their reasons concerning the Cessation, wherein there are diverse expressions which will occasion particular replies, which at this time they desire to decline, their wishes and endeavours being earnestly bent upon the obtaining a speedy Peace, for which cause they do not think good to consume any more of the time allowed for the Treaty, in any farther debates upon the Cessation, concerning which they find your Maiesties expressions to be doubtful that it cannot be suddenly or easily resolved, and the remainder of the time for the whole Treaty, being but seven days, if the Cessation were not presently agreed, it would not yeeld any considerable advantage to the Kingdom.

Wherefore we are required to desire your Majesty to give a speedy and positive answer to the first Proposition concerning the disbanding; that so your Subjects may not only have a shadow of Peace in a short time of Cessation, but the substance of it in such manner as may be a perpetuall blessing to them, by freeing the Kingdom from those miserable effects of war, the effusion of English blood, and desolation of many parts of the Land.

I. Holland,
W. Pierrepont.

Northumberland.
W. Armyne.
B. Whistlocke.

*His Majesties gracious Message to both Houses, in Answer
to the foregoing Paper.*

IF the Committee, according to his Majesties desire, had had but power to agree in the wording of expressions in the Articles of cessation, his Majesties (which are as cleare as the matter would beare, and as he could make them) had not appeared so doubtfull to any, but that the cessation might have been suddenly and speedily resolved, and that long before this time. And if the expressions of both Houses in their Reasons had not necessitated his Majesty in his own defence, to give such Answers as could not upon those points deliver truth without some shew of sharpness, no expression of that kind in his Majesties answer had given any pretence for the rejection of, or refusing so much as to treat upon the cessation; which (though it were at present for no long time, yet) was from the day named by themselves the 25 of March. Whereas his Majesty first moved for a cessation and treaty without any limitation at all in the time of either; and his Majesty was most ready to have enlarged the time (so that in the mean while the point of quarters might be so settled, as that his Armies might subsist,) and which might have been (if they had pleased) a very good and promising earnest and Fore-runner of that great blessing of peace; for the obtaining of which the withes and en-leavours of all good men being earnestly bent, a farther debate in order to so great a benefit did not deserve to be stiled a consumption of time. And his Majesty cannot but conceive himselfe to be in a strange condition, if the doubtfulness of expressions, (which must always be, whilst the Treaty is at such a distance, and power is denied to those upon the place to help to clear and explaine) or his necessary replying to charges laid upon him, (that he might not seem to acknowledge what was so charged) or the limitation of the time of seven dayes for the Treaty (which was not limited by his Majesty, who ever desired to have avoided that and other limitations, which have given great interruptions to it) should be aswell believed to be the grounds, as they are made the Arguments of the rejection of that, which (next to peace it selfe) his Majesty above all things most desires to see agreed and settled, and which his Majesty hopes (if it may be yet agreed on) will give his People such a Taste of such a blessing, that after a short time of consideration and comparing of their severall conditions in Warre and Peace, and what should move them to suffer so much by change, they will not think those their Friends that shall force them to it, or be themselves ready to contribute to the renewing of their former miseries, without some greater evidence of Necessity than can appeare to them, when they shall have seen (as they shall see, if this Treaty be suffered to proceed) that his Majesty neither asks nor denies any thing, but what not only according to Law he may, but what in honour and care of his people he is obliged to ask or deny. And this alone (which a very short cessation would produce) his Majesty esteems

a very considerable advantage to the Kingdome; and therefore cannot but presse againe and againe, that whatever is thought doubtfull in the Expressions of the Articles, may (as in an houre it may well be done) be expounded, and whatsoever is excepted, at may be debated and concluded; and that power and instructions may be given to the Committee to that end, that the miserable effects of War, the effusion of English blood, and desolation of England (untill they can be totally taken away) may by this means be stayed and interrupted.

His Majestie supposes, that when the Committee was last required to desire his Majesty to give a speedy and positive Answer to the first Proposition concerning disbanding, his Answers in that point (to which no reply hath been made, and which he hopes by this time have given satisfaction) were not transmitted and received, but wonders the Houses should presse his Majesty for a speedy and positive Answer to the first part of their first Proposition concerning disbanding, when to the second part of the very same Proposition, concerning his returne to both Houses of Parliament, they had not given any power or instructions to the Committee, so much as to treat with his Majesty; And when his Majesty (if his desire of peace and of speeding the Treaty in order to that had not been prevalent with him) might with all manner of justice have delayed to begin to Treat upon one part, untill they had been enabled to Treat upon the other; In which point, and for want of which power from them, the only stop now remaines, his Majesties Answers to both parts of their first Proposition, being given in, transmitted; and yet remaining unanswered.

To which, untill the Houses shall be at leisure to make Answer, that as little delay in this Treaty, as is possible, may be caused by it, his Majesty desires likewise That the Committee may be enabled to Treat upon the following Propositions in their severall orders.

April 10. 1643.

BY instructions yesterday received from both Houses of parliament we are commanded humbly to insist upon that part of the first Proposition of both Houses of Parliament, concerning the disbanding, according to the papers we have formerly presented to your Majesty thereupon. And we are humbly to acquaint your Majesty, that both Houses of Parliament do conceive your Majesties Answer concerning the disbanding to be in effect a denyall, unlesse they dissent all those cautions and limitations, which they have desired in their Answer to your Majesties first Proposition.

Northumberland.

*W. Pierrepont.
Joh. Holland.*

*W. Armyne.
B. Whitelocke.*

April 10. 1643.

By instructions from both Houses of Parliament yesterday received, we are commanded to declare unto your Majesty the desire of both Houses for your Majesties comming to your Parliament, which they have often expressed with full offers of security to your Royall Person, agreeable to their duty and allegiance, and they know no cause why your Majesty may not returne thither with Honour and safety, but they did not intert it into our instructions, because they conceived the disbanding of the Armies would have facilitated your Majesties resolution therein, which they likewise conceived was agreeable to your Majesties sense, who in declaring your consent to the order of the Treaty, did only mention that part of the first Proposition which concerned the disbanding, and did omit that which concerned your Majesties comming to both Houses of Parliament.

Northumberland.

*W. Pierrepont.
Joh. Halland.*

*W. Armyne.
B. Whitelocke.*

April 14. 1643.

His Majesty had great reason to expect, that as he answered to every part of the first Proposition of both Houses, so the Committee should likewise have had power and instructions to Treat with his Majesty concerning both parts of the same; nor had the Houses any reason to suppose this course agreeable to his Majesties sense, for his Majesty in declaring his consent to the order of the Treaty, indeed mentioned their first Proposition by the title of the first Proposition which concerned disbanding, but did not stile it that part of the first Proposition which concerned disbanding, as if he had meant to have excluded any part of that Proposition from being treated on, he would and ought to have done, but though his Majesties Answers in the point of disbanding and returne to his Parliament were as particular and as satisfactory as his Majesty had cause to make, or could well give, till this latter part were contented to be Treated upon, yet out of his great desire of peace, and of complying with both Houses, his Majesty hath made a full and particular answer and offer to both Houses, concerning aswell the first part of their first Article, upon which he hath treated with the Committee, as that upon which they have yet no power to treat, though his Majesty hath prest that such power might be given to them.

FALKLAND.

April 14. 1643.

WE received Instructions from both Houses of Parliament the 9 of this present *April*, and in pursuance thereof, we humbly presented a paper to Your Majesty upon the 10 of this instant, wherein the said Instructions were expressed, and the desire of both Houses concerning Your Majesties return to Your Parl.

Northumberland.

*W. Peirrepont.
Job. Holland.*

*W. Armyne.
B. Whitlocke.*

April 15. 1643.

His Majesty doth acknowledge to have received a Paper from the Committee upon the 10 of *April*, expressing, That they had received Instructions, to declare unto His Majesty the desire of both Houses for His Majesties comming to His Parliament, which they had often expressed with full offers of security to His Royal Person, agreeable to their Duty and Allegiance, and that they knew no cause why His Majesty might not return thither with Honour and Safety. But as the Committee had before acknowledged in a Paper of the 6 of *April*, not to have any power or Instructions to treat with His Majesty concerning His Return to His two Houses of Parliament, and as this Paper mentioned no Instructions to treat, but only to deliver that single Message concerning it, so His Majesty took it for granted that if they had received any new power or Instructions in that point, they would have signified as much to Him, and therefore conceiving it in vaine to discourse, and impossible to treat upon that, with those, who had no power to treat with Him, His Majesty address that Answer concerning that point to both Houses, of which his Majesty took notice to the Committee in a Paper of this 14 of *April*, and which was shewed to them before He sent it. And if both Houses will upon it but consent, to give His Majesty such security as will appear to all indifferent Persons to be agreeable to their Duty and Allegiance (those Tumults which drove Him from thence, and what followed those Tumults, being a more visible and sufficient reason why He cannot Returne thither with His Honour and Safety, without more particular offers of Security, than as yet they have ever made Him) all Disputes about that point between them will be soon ended, and His Majesty speedily returne to them, and His whole Kingdome to their former Peace and Happinesse.

F A L K L A N D.

His Maiesties Message to both Houses,
Concerning Disbanding of both Armies, and
His Majesties Return to both Houses of Parliament;
Mentioned in His Majesties two last Papers. *April 12. 1643.*

TO shew the whole world how earnestly His Majesty longs for Peace, and that no successe shall make Him desire the continuance of His Army to any other end, or for any longer time than That, and untill things may be so settled, as that the Law may have a full, free and uninterrupted course, for the defence and preservation of the Rights of His Majesty, both Houses, and His good Subjects.

1 As soon as His Majesty is satisfied in His first Proposition concerning His own Revenue, Magazins, Ships and Forts, in which He desires nothing but that the just, known, Legall Rights of His Majesty (devolved to Him from His Progenitors) and of the Persons trusted by Him, which have violently been taken from both, be restored unto Him and unto them, unlesse any Iust and Legal exceptions against any of the Persons trusted by Him (which are yet unknown to His Majesty) can be made appeare to Him.

2 As soon as all the Members of both Houses shall be restored to the same capacity of Sitting and Voting in Parliament, as they had upon the first of *January 1641*, the same of right belonging unto them by their Birth-Rights, and the free Election of those that sent them, and having been Voted from them for adhering to His Majesty in these distractions. His Majesty not intending that this should extend either to the Bishops, whose Votes have been taken away by Bill, or to such in whose places upon new Writs new elections have been made.

3 As soon as His Majesty and both Houses may be secured from such tumultuous Assemblies, as, to the great breach of the Priviledges, and the high dishonour of Parliaments, have formerly assembled about both Houses, and awed the members of the same, and occasioned two severall Complaints from the Lords House, and two severall desires of that House to the House of Commons, to joyne in a Declaration against them, the complying with which desire, might have prevented all these miserable distractions, which have ensued. Which security His Majesty conceives can be only settled by adjourning the Parliament to some other place, at the least twenty miles from London, the choice of which His Majesty leaves to both Houses.

His Majesty will most cheerfully and readily consent that both Armies be imme-

diatly disbanded, and gives a present meeting to both His Houses of Parliament at the time and place at and to which the Parliament shall be agreed to be adjourned.

His Majesty being most confident, that the Law will then recover the due credit and estimation, and that upon a free debate in a full and peaceable convention of Parliament, such provisions will be made against seditious Preaching and Printing against His Majesty, and the established Laws, which hath been one of the chiefe causes of the present distractions; and such care will be taken concerning the Legall and known Rights of His Majesty, and the Property and Liberty of His Subjects, that whatsoever hath been published or done in or by colour of any illegall Declaration, Ordinance or Order of one or both Houses, or any Committee of either of them, and particularly the power to raise Armes without His Majesties consent, will be in such manner recalled, disclaimed and provided against, that no seed will remaine for the like to spring out of for the future, to disturb the peace of the Kingdom, and to endanger the very being of it.

And in such a Convention His Majesty is resolved by His readinesse to consent to whatsoever shall be proposed to Him by Bill for the reall good of His subjects; (and particularly for the better discovery and speedier Conviction of Recusants, for the Education of the Children of Papists by Protestants in the Protestant Religion, for the prevention of practices of Papists against the State, and the due execution of the Lawes, and true levying of the penalties against them) to make knowne to all the world, how causelesse these Feares and Jealousies have beene raised against Him, and by that so distracted this miserable kingdome. And if this offer of His Majesty be not consented to, (in which He asks nothing for which there is not apparent Iustice on His side, and in which he deferses many things highly concerning both himself & people, till a full & peaceable convention of Parliament, which in Iustice He might now require) His Majesty is confident, that it will then appeare to all the World not onely who is most desirous of Peace, and whose fault it is that both Armies are not now disbanded, but who have been the true and first cause that this Peace was ever interrupted, or these Armies raised; and the beginning or continuance of the warre, and the destruction and desolation of this poore Kingdome (which is too likely to ensue) will not, by the most interested, passionate, or prejudicate person, be imputed to His Majesty.

To this gracious offer of His Majesties, by which His great desire of Peace, and readinesse to disband His Army, and Returne to His Parliament (so He and His Parliament may be secured from Tumults and violence) are made visible to all the World, not so much as any answer hath yet been returned from both Houses, but upon the receipt thereof (as fearing perhaps least any continuance of the Treaty upon so reasonable an offer, might unavoidably produce a peace) The Committee of both Houses were immediately recalled by new Orders; and that of the House of Commons commanded to hasten their returne in most strict and unsmall termes.